

INTIMATIONS

WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE" PIANO

for \$50

You pay the balance in small monthly instalments that will not embarrass you.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

FULL PRICE ALLOWED FOR PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[26-3]

MATTAMAC

FEATHER WEIGHT

WATER PROOF

THE EMBODIMENT OF

STRENGTH, LIGHTNESS, DURABILITY and STYLE

Call and investigate its merits at

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 23.

[103]

DON'T BOTHER ABOUT PEST, CHOLERA, OR DYSENTERY.

GET

"GOTO" DESINFECTOL.

It is the most reliable and effective DISINFECTANT, powerful but safe both as a DEODORIZER and INSECTICIDE. Supplied to the Military, Naval, and Railway Hospitals in Japan.

Cheap but

effective.

Prepared by:

Address:

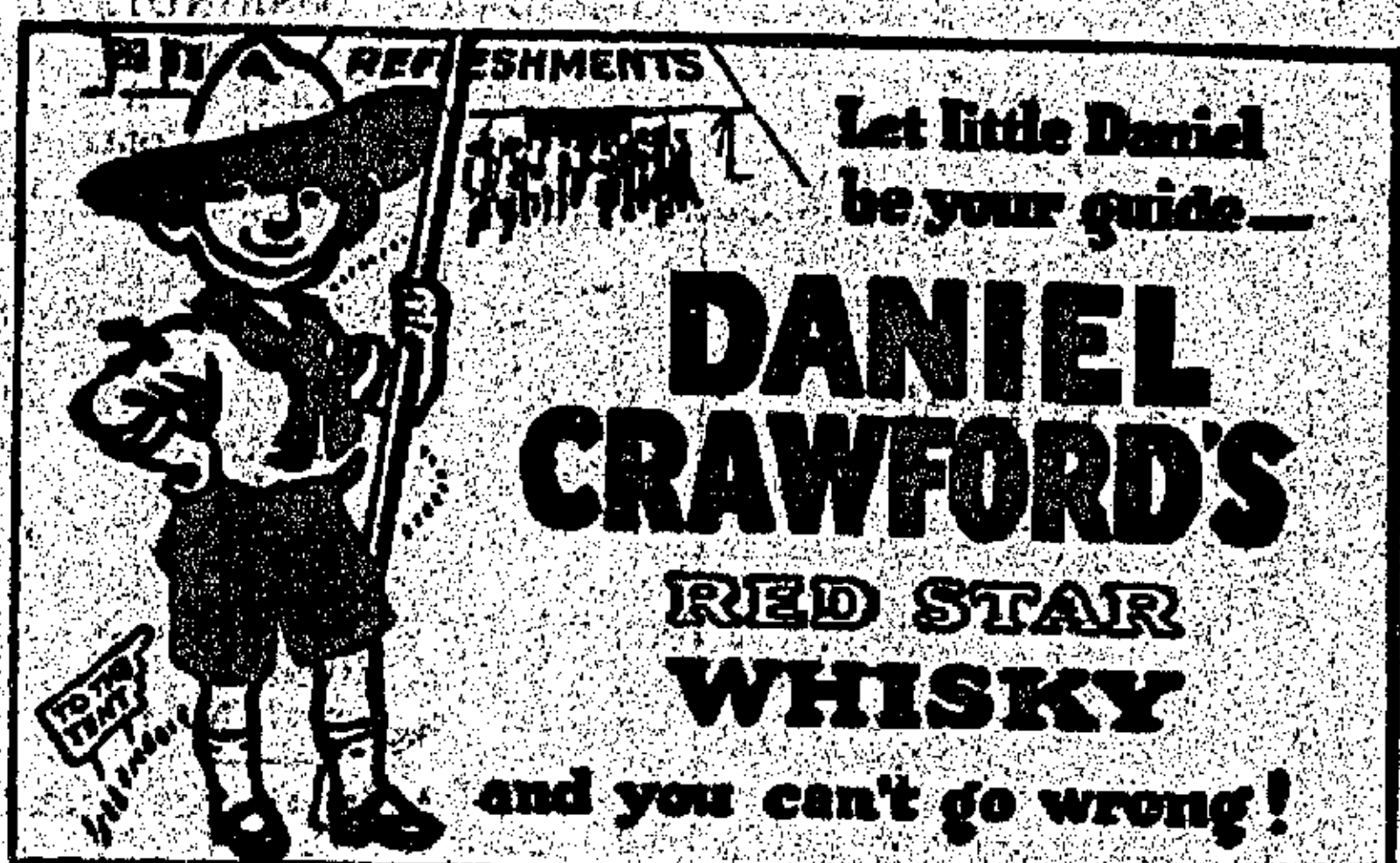
GOTO & CO.

Yakumodori, 4-chome, KOBE, JAPAN.

Sole Agents:-

TAKATA & CO., SHANGHAI.

Correspondence Solicited.



Let little Daniel be your guide—

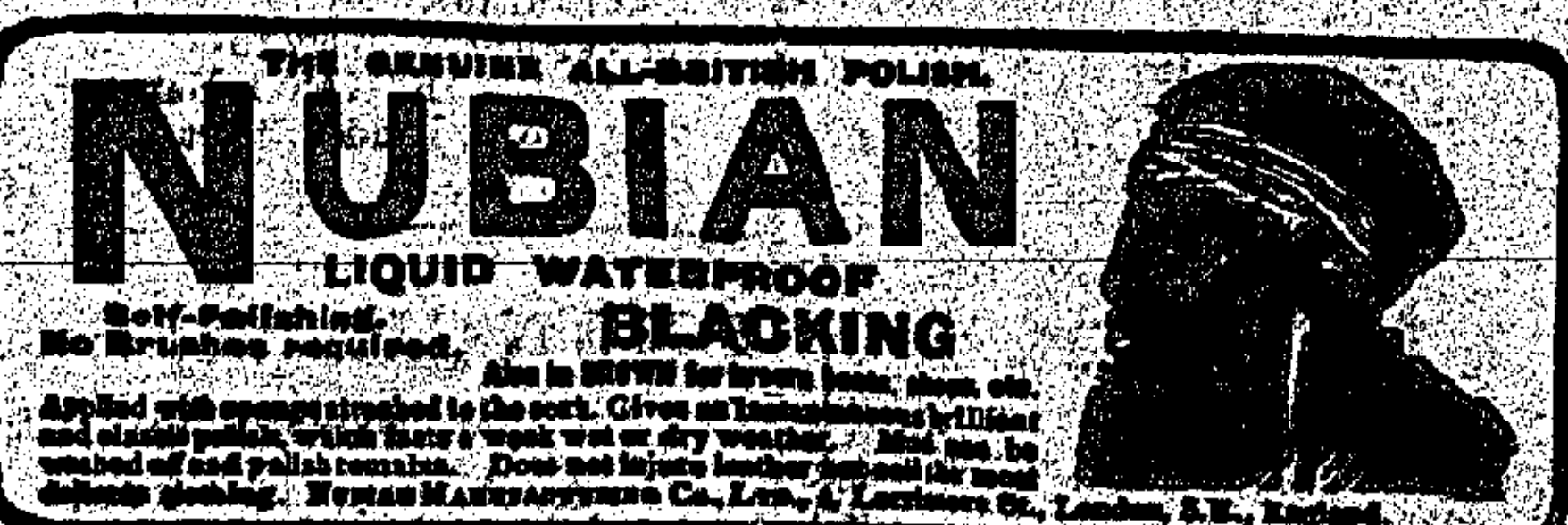
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S

RED STAR WHISKY

and you can't go wrong!

DONNELLY & WHYTE, SOLE AGENTS.

[35]



NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF BLACKING

Self-softening. No brushes required. Also in WHITE and other colors. Applied with sponge or brush to the face. Gives an instantaneous softening and healthy glow. Does not injure the skin. Does not wash off. Does not dry. Does not crack. Does not peel. Does not flake. Does not fade. Does not run. Does not stain. Does not smudge. Does not blur. Does not smudge. Does not blur. Does not smudge. Does not blur.

[428]

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 25th.

INTERRUPTION OF THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

It is reported that the telegraph line between Tientsin and Peking is interrupted. The official and commercial circles have not received telegrams from Peking and other northern provinces for several days. The present political condition at Peking is therefore unknown.

TELEGRAM TO ALL PROVINCES FROM THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The Provincial Assembly has recently addressed a telegram to the different provinces stating that they regard the President's mandate for dismissing Parliament as illegal because His Excellency was acting under threats from the military. The Assembly also expressed its sympathy for the military and its readiness to support them.

GENERAL LUK WING-TING UNWELL.

The local government has received a telegram from Inspector General Luk Wing-ting announcing that he is unable to proceed to Canton at present on account of sickness. He will, however, return as soon as he is able to do so.

ARRIVALS FROM SHANGHAI.

Won Chung-yin and Tang Shin-yeo will shortly be coming to Canton from Shanghai in order to discuss political affairs with the local government. Mr. Won is the representative of Shun Chun-huan, who is now in Shanghai and unable to travel owing to ill-health.

PUBLIC MEETING APPROVES OF MILITARY EXTENSION.

A public meeting to discuss the question of opposing the independent provinces was held on the 19th instant. The attendance included representatives of the local government and all high officials. Lai Yung, an old man of over ninety years of age, was selected to preside, and speeches were made by officials and prominent representatives of different interests. As a result, it was agreed to raise troops for fighting against the independent provinces. After the meeting a big sum was subscribed to support the local government's military preparations.

FOKIAN CANCELS ITS INDEPENDENCE.

The local government has received a telegram from the Military Governor of Fokien stating that the President having issued a mandate dismissing Parliament, the province has cancelled its declaration of independence and declared its loyalty to the Central Government.

CHANGE OF THE CHIEF OF THE FINANCIAL BUREAU.

Yim Kar-che, chief of the Financial Bureau, has again tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the local government. Tin Shing-pun has been appointed to the vacancy.

CLAIM FROM CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company suffered great loss when the fighting was in progress between General Lung Chai-kwong and General Lee Lit-kwan last year. Mr. Au Kung-cheng, director of the above company, has made out a statement of claim which has been sent to the Ministry of Communication at Peking, and the local government has been instructed to satisfy it as soon as the financial state of Canton permits.

GAMBLING IN SAMSHUI DISTRICT.

The magistrate of Samshui is reported to have granted the merchants permission to resume fan-tan gambling on payment of three hundred dollars per day. The Samshui district is now crowded with gambling houses, which started business on the 23rd instant. The community is wondering whether this is authorised by the local government.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE FLOOD.

The Civil Governor has ordered the Financial Bureau to pay fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of relieving those who were rendered destitute by the recent floods.

EMPLOYEE'S EXCESS PROFITS.

An interesting point under the amended Excess Profits Act was decided by Mr. Justice Sargent in the Chancery Court recently.

The action raised the right of a firm to recover from a particular employee the excess profits duty paid by them on his increased remuneration. The employee was paid as remuneration a sum equivalent to a share of the net divisible profits. In one of the half-yearly periods concerned the accounts showed that there became due to him £7,560, and the main question was as to the excess of that sum over his pre-war half-yearly remuneration. His lordship held that it was abundant clear that if not actually a manager the employee was at any rate a person concerned in the management of the business. Therefore his employers were entitled to recover from him the excess profits duty in respect of the amount by which his remuneration was in excess of the pre-war rate.

WAR CHARITIES.

(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 14)

Mr. D. Jaffe	\$1,000.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	364.50
a/c Sweepers	23.73
Some Members of the Hongkong Club	10.00
Qajar Singh (Monthly subscription)	40.00
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly subscription)	10.00
Razze Dazze	10.00
Staff-Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. (Monthly subscription)	50.00
Staff-Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd. (Monthly subscription)	80.00
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly subscription)	50.00
"Snooker"	8.00
Staff-Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (Monthly subscription)	150.00
Britishers (Monthly subscription)	100.00
Mr. Wong Sin Woon (Monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. E. Hancock (Monthly subscription)	10.00
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. (Monthly subscription)	100.00
Mr. C. B. Brooke (Monthly subscription)	25.00
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly subscription)	5.00
Inspector Gordon (Monthly subscription)	3.00
Sergeant Cooper (Monthly subscription)	1.00
Sergeant Willis (Monthly subscription)	3.00
Indian Constable 247, Ali Ghaur (Monthly sub.)	3.00
Proceeds of sale of tickets at the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournaments	2,000.00
H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. (Monthly sub.)	250.00
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly sub.)	50.00
Collected from the boxes at Peak Tram station, Star Ferry Pier and Blakely Pier	50.00
L. N. L. (Monthly sub.)	150.00
Trail Singh	5.00
Kowloon British School (Monthly subscription)	18.20
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. (Monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. W. Izard Pedersen (Monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. Vald Bjerre (Monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. V. Ankersjerne (Monthly subscription)	10.00
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz (Monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. Davidson (Monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (Monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (Monthly subscription)	20.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly subscription)	30.00
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Monthly subscription)	5.00
Ginger	100.00
Orderly	21.70
Staff-G. P. O. (Monthly subscription)	42.65
Anonymous (Monthly sub.)	30.00
Mr. J. W. C. Benson	100.00
W. B. S.	20.00
Phi (Monthly subscription)	10.00
Found in Hongkong Club	30.00
Mr. J. W. R. Allen	15.00
Monthly subscriptions	2,372.50
BLIND SOLDIERS & SAILORS:—	
A. W. (Monthly subscription)	5.00
Navy & Dockyard	128.10
Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly subscription)	25.00
Monthly subscriptions	107.89
PIPE FUND:—	
Mr. G. Becke (Monthly subscription)	10.00
STAR & GARTER:—	
M. S. & E. G.	10.00
Monthly subscriptions	37.50
LORD ROBERTS' MEMORIAL WORKSHOP:—	
H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., £25	208.60
Anonymous	20.00
PRISONERS OF WAR:—	
Navy & Dockyard	128.10
Peak School (Monthly sub.)	18.50
SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL:—	
Collected as a result given by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.S., L.R.A.M., on the new organ at the Union Church	337.90
OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND:—	
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly subscription)	30.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly subscription)	25.00
P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)	10.00
RED CROSS:—	
Mr. W. H. Bennett (Monthly subscription)	10.00
Staff-G. P. O. (Monthly subscription)	42.65
SOLDIERS & SAILORS' FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION:—	
P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (Monthly subscription)	25.00
RELIEF OF DEPENDENTS OF SOLDIERS & SAILORS:—	
Standard Oil Company of New York	5,000.00
RELIGIOUS RELIEF FUND:—	
An Anonymous Correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press	10.00
Already acknowledged	\$15,623.23
Amounts remitted, etc.	\$437,792.65
Balance in hand	\$17,033.47
	\$20,753.35

N. J. STARR

(Hon. Treasurer)

Hongkong, June 26th, 1917.

THE MOTORISTS' FAREWELL TO THE ROAD.

The new petrol restrictions under which petrol will henceforth be obtainable for private and pleasure motoring came into force in Great Britain on May 1st. The curfew is down on motoring until was over.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND

LIST NO. 11—FUND CLOSED.

G. Edgcombe	\$75.00
A. McIntyre (2nd donation)	50.00
J. Owen Hughes	50.00
Kwong Mou Tai	25.00
Ming Joo Tai	25.00
Kwong Mui Seng	25.00
Chu Kai	25.00
Proprietors of the Hongkong Theatre	24.00
R. A. Nicholson	20.00
H. Sykes (2nd donation)	20.00
M. E. G.	20.00
"Thecla" and "Andree"	20.00
Eastern and Tsin Far Mo Tai Theatres	11.00
Rev. E. W. L. Martin	
B. M. Aveline, B. Barretto, W. C. Bird, R. D. Thomas, W. Tulip, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, S. S. Lobsang, D. Bartolini, Eldon Potter, W. A. Butterfield, H. Smythe, Capt. Eddy, \$10 each	130.00
J. Eldridge, A. B. Eldridge, J. H. McGuigan, W. O. Connor, E. J. Higginbotham, A. W. Hurlow, H. G. W. Bache, A. C. T. Jones, W. Johnson, G. McCallum, H. J. Weatherhead, H. W. Stringer, S. Hadden, C. V. Mitchellmore, J. Ormiston, R. Hunter, W. McCubbin, W. Johnson, G. H. May, Capt. Pooley, F. A. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Capt. Alcock, J. Hyde, E. J. Bunje, T. W. Page, Shing Hop, and Tung Wo, \$5 each	145.00
Chang Tai Tin & R. J. Everest	
H. H. Kynoch, E. B. Smelt, A. Nichol, A. E. Clements, J. Jack, S. J. Clarke, L. Kay, \$2 each, V. C. Labram and J. Smith, \$1 each	21.00
Members of the Craigengower Cricket Club, per Mr. R. Bass	
J. H. N. Mody (2nd donation)	\$100
R. Bass	50
Dr. J. H. Kew	20
E. E. Ellis, W. Allen, W. W. Edwards, S. E. Ismail, and J. Joseph, \$10 each	50
D. K. Kharras and P. A. Jansette, \$5 each	10
Per M. W. T. Elson (2nd list):	
C. W. Falk	\$20
A. W. Piper, S. E. Firth, W. MacLaren, W. Drummond, Capt. Holmes, and N. Colquhoun, \$10 each	80
A. Petersen, W. Sander, A. P. Haderup, E. Fitz Gibbon, J. R. Nicklas, D. Fellingham, J. Sinclair, C. B. Speirs, H. Thomas, H. S. Allison, F. E. Lane, \$5 each	55
Per Mr. A. McKirdy:	
J. Dalziel	\$15
W. M. Scott, A. McKirdy, \$10 each	20
D. Templeton, R. A. Ferguson, J. Mitchell, J. McIntyre, J. Dickie, H. L. Harrison, W. Bassford, H. T. Heath, S. Boulton, J. Ferguson, W. Hardwick, R. Aitken, W. J. Hill, W. C. Jackson, T. Bateman, A. O. and A. Carmichael, \$5 each	85
	120.00
Amount previously acknowledged	\$1,171.90
	10,805.39
Total	\$11,976.39

This fund is now closed. Collectors are requested to send in their sheets as early as possible.

WAR NEWS.

RACING STOPPED.

The Jockey Club have cancelled all fixtures in pursuance of an intimation from the War Cabinet that it considered "undesirable" any further racing. Corn shortage is the reason for the stoppage.

SPRING-CLEANING WITH BREAD.

At a meeting of the Burton-on-Trent Education Committee recently, Mr. Balmer, a member, said he overheard a conversation between two servant girls in a provision shop in the town. They were discussing the progress of their spring-cleaning and the difficulty of getting their hands clean. One of them said: "We have cleaned our drawing-room walls with bread, and we only used four loaves."

BOYS' WAR BONUS STRIKE.

Nearly a thousand dissatisfied boys and girls employed in the Army boot trade at Northampton struck work recently and held a meeting. Among the speakers was a boy of 17. He said he was receiving 34s. a week and a war bonus of 4s. Another boy speaker, also 17 years of age, said he was getting 28s. with a similar war bonus. Both urged that the bonus age should be from 16 upwards, and not 17. After listening to the speeches of trade union officials, who urged that the young strikers should go back to work, a resolution was carried accepting the manufacturers' terms and consenting to return to work. The strike resulted in a number of adults being idle for the day.

PREMIUM BONDS.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO THEIR ISSUE.

In an article in the *English Review* Mr. Raymond Radclyffe points out some objections to the issuing of premium bonds as a means of raising money. The article leaves nothing to be desired on the score of vigour. Mr. Radclyffe declares that the clique who are engineering an agitation in favour of premium bonds have been going about saying that the Government would shortly bring in a Bill to make this form of gambling legal. He did not believe that any Government would waste its time over a Bill to legalize lotteries when it was wondering whether it would be in office when the first premium bond issue was made. It was true that nearly everybody liked a gamble, but that did not mean that gambling was a thing to be encouraged by the State. Wrap it up however its supporters might, a premium bond issue was only one remove from a lottery. State lotteries were found in Hungary and Spain, but those countries were hardly examples of financial strength. Great Britain had always led the world in finance; she had kept her character for honesty, and her business men had long ago decided that lotteries were not only illegal, but stupid.

Those who favoured a premium bond issue, continued Mr. Radclyffe, could not think clearly on matters of finance. They knew that the daily war expenditure was six or seven millions, and they concluded that any kind of loan was better than to loan at all. They were wrong because a loan was only a credit; it added nothing to the wealth of a country unless, of course, foreigners subscribed. The whole art of finance was to borrow as cheaply as possible, but there was nothing more expensive than a premium bond issue. It was very necessary to our credit to keep loans as near the issue price as possible. A premium bond issue could not be kept at any price at all. As soon as a series had been drawn and the premiums paid, the price of that series fell to a figure commensurate with the value of money. For example, it would be found that in a 23 per cent. premium bond issue in which "A" series had already been drawn that series would stand at 80, whereas "B" series which had not been drawn would stand at 100. Thus those who subscribed at par and did not draw a prize would find their capital reduced by 50 per cent. No serious person would subscribe any large sum to a premium bond issue, and no banker would lend more than the rate of interest (exclusive of prizes) would justify. Consequently a hundred millions premium bond issue after the prizes had been drawn, would suppose the rate of interest to be 24 per cent, sink to a value of fifty millions. It would, therefore, be impossible to make any large issue, or to obtain any important sum by means of premium bonds. Such issues were only made by second-rate continental cities who had exhausted their credit, or by fifth-rate countries who had hardly any credit at all. The issue of premium bonds by Great Britain would lower her credit to that of Hungary or some similar State.

The article continues: "The fact is, premium bonds are a humbug. They are a sort of financial trap. If we make an issue at par bearing 3 per cent, and give away 2 per cent in prizes, it simply means that everyone who subscribes contributes towards the prizes. Educated people understand this. I am perfectly sure to admit that the working classes would gladly subscribe to a premium bond issue if the bonds could be sold in 21 lots, and if there were large numbers of small prizes. But those who have had experience of such issues are well aware that the expense of paying out interest on such small amounts is almost prohibitive."

Dealing further with the costliness of a premium bond issue, Mr. Radclyffe declares that small bankers in Continental provincial towns could testify that though they had no difficulty in obtaining good subscriptions, they had been compelled to abandon this method of raising money because the expenses were enormous. It would be necessary, if an issue were made in Great Britain, to establish a network of agents to sell the bonds on a commission basis. They would need a handsome commission. The Prudential and other industrial insurance companies could tell the Chancellor of the Exchequer how much commissions and expenses it would cost to get a network of agents to sell the bonds. Foolish people into making a premium bond issue he would put the matter up to the hands of the Prudential and pay them a commission on the result. It would be impossible to tax the poorer classes in any other way. A Chancellor who made a premium bond issue for the purpose of tapping the wealthier classes would deserve to go into a lunatic asylum. This sounded a hard phrase. But it was true, and the result of the last Victory Loan proved it. In that Loan the Chancellor, acting against the advice of the whole banking world, made the rate of interest 5 per cent. He achieved a gigantic success. He obtained a thousand millions of new money from the wealthy and the educated middle-classes. The working classes came in with a little bit, but it was only a few millions. The last Loan showed that if cleverly managed there was no limit to the amount of money that the nation would put up with when inspired by patriotism. It did not care for interest. It wanted to win the war. It knew that the war could not be won without loans, and it would, therefore, and whatever it was asked to find. Why, therefore, bother about such complicated and expensive methods of raising money as premium bonds?

He was very much afraid that the agitation in favour of premium bonds had been got up by people who smelt jobs. There was a lot of money to be made in a premium bond issue for the people who made it and ran it. There was very little in it for the unfortunate Government or municipality that was deluded into attempting to raise the wind in that manner.

A BROKER'S RICHSA.
QUESTION OF OBSTRUCTION.

The case was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, in which a richsa coolie employed by Mr. Evan Ormiston, J.P., is charged with causing an obstruction by leaving his richsa outside the International Bank for a quarter of an hour, and also with disobeying police directions.

The Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, C.S.P., prosecuted on behalf of the Police, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended.

Mr. Messer said the facts shortly were that on June 18th, at 3.45 p.m., an Indian policeman noticed that a private richsa was in front of the International Bank in Queen's Road. He went over to the coolie and gave him instructions to go to the Battery Path side. The coolie refused, and told him he was waiting for his master. After some time the master of the richsa came out, and Mr. Ormiston wrote in the chit book "Mr. E. Ormiston, J.P." The constable reported the matter to his superior officer, and next day the Indian arrested defendant. As regarded the obstruction charge there was evidence to show that various complaints had been received from the banks, and, especially, the International Bank, that private richsas belonging to exchange brokers had been causing obstruction. They had even asked that the police duty might look into the matter. The chief of police refused.

The constable stated that he was on duty in Queen's Road on the 18th inst. and saw a private richsa standing outside the International Bank. It stood there for fifteen minutes. He went to the defendant, who was in charge, and told him to move to the Battery Path side of the road. The coolie said: "This is not your business. Speak to my master. Go away, go away." Witness went away and waited until Mr. Ormiston came out of the bank. He then went up to Mr. Ormiston and told him what had happened and asked him to tell his coolie to take his richsa to the other side of the road. Mr. Ormiston said "No fear. You can give me your chit book." Witness handed his notebook to Mr. Ormiston and he made the entry, "E. Ormiston, J.P." Witness then reported the matter to Inspector Garrod, and, subsequently, the coolie was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton, this witness said that even though he got the address from Mr. Ormiston he intended to take proceedings. It was not because he did get Mr. Ormiston's name that he took proceedings. It was his intention from the start to report the matter to the Inspector.

Mr. Shenton—I put it to you that you kicked the defendant while he was sitting on the shafts of his richsa and then attempted to hit him—Witness: No, I neither kicked nor attempted to hit the defendant.

I put it to you that after you kicked and attempted to hit the defendant, he took his richsa to the other side of the road—Yes, the defendant moved his richsa, but I neither kicked nor struck him.

Mr. Shenton—We say that the richsa could not possibly have been outside the bank for more than five minutes—It was outside for fifteen minutes, sir. Witness added that he took the time with his watch. He noted the time when he first spoke to the coolie and also when Mr. Ormiston came out of the bank.

Mr. Shenton—Would you have taken proceedings against any richsa that was standing on this side of the road?—Yes, I would, against any richsa that stood on this side of the road for more than a few minutes.

Mr. Shenton—Look at this photograph, that was taken on Saturday at 12 (noon). There are about thirty richsas there and an Indian constable is standing looking on. What would you have done? It is outside the Bank of Taiwan—I do not know. I was not there.

Would you have arrested them and taken all their names if they had refused to move on?—I would also have taken proceedings.

Mr. Shenton (to the Magistrate)—I simply want to know why we were selected. To the witness—Have you ever seen Mr. Ormiston before?—I do not think so.

Did you make any note in your notebook about this trouble?—Yes, I put down the times and place.

If Mr. Ormiston had not taken your notebook and written his name in it what

would you have done?—I should have reported the matter to the Inspector. If Mr. Ormiston had not written his name down, I put it to you that you would not have done anything—I intended to report the matter to the Inspector.

Inspector Garrod, traffic inspector, said that the last witness made a report to him on the 19th, in consequence of which, at 3 p.m., in company with the constable and a *lukong*, he went to Ice House Street. He saw the defendant sitting on the shafts of a richsa, which was on the east side of Ice House Street. He asked the defendant his name and he gave Chan Yau. Witness asked for his address, and he said "an office," the location of which he did not know. Defendant also said, "Wait till my master comes back." The *lukong* also asked the defendant for his name and address and received the same reply. Witness waited until Mr. Ormiston came out of the Mercantile Bank and told him what had happened. Mr. Ormiston said "Very well, take him up." Witness told the Indian constable to arrest him. Defendant was charged at the Police Station, gave another name, and an address in Elgin Street. He was immediately released on bail. Witness added that under the section the driver of the richsa was responsible. He also said that complaints had been received about the obstruction caused by these richsas; they did not allow free access to the bank.

The C.S.P. said that complaints had been received from the banks relative to the obstruction caused by brokers' private richsas; they prevented the free access to the bank patrons.

Witness went on to say that the Indian constable was in charge of the traffic. He handed the photograph which had been produced, witness said that that depicted Prince's Buildings, and richsas were allowed to stand there in the long line, and the Indian constable was doing nothing wrong.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton, witness said that the photograph did show a double line of richsas in parts, and, looking at it, he would not suggest how anyone could have got into the Bank of Taiwan. Witness also remarked, amid laughter, that the Indian constable in the picture was looking somewhat fierce.

Mr. Shenton—We are complaining about the fierceness of the Indian constable in this case. (Laughter.)

Further cross-examined by Mr. Shenton, Inspector Garrod said he did not think that Mr. Ormiston had been put to any unnecessary inconvenience in this case. He had two other richsa coolies. Mr. Shenton—Mr. Ormiston says he has been considerably inconvenienced—I do not think so. Mr. Ormiston said on two occasions in reference to the defendant, "Take him up," and I had to see that this was done.

Mr. Shenton—From a practical point of view we think that we should have been treated in the same way as Mr. Moxon. You yourself went down to Mr. Moxon and asked him to send up his coolie to you in the morning—I did not know his coolie's name.

Could not Mr. Ormiston have sent his coolie up to see you on the following morning in the same way as Mr. Moxon?—No, I went down and handed the summons to Mr. Moxon's coolie in the presence of Mr. Moxon. That could not have been done in this case.

Can you give a probable reason why it was not done in this case?—I was acting under instructions. I told Mr. Ormiston, I was sorry, but that I had to carry out my instructions. Mr. Ormiston also said that he was sorry that it had happened.

How is anybody to know that richsas have to go on the other side of the road opposite the International Bank?—There is not one richsa coolie that does not know it.

How did the defendant know that he had to go on the other side of the road?—It is the duty of the constable to tell him to go to the stand provided there. This coolie should have gone thirty or forty feet across the road, and everything would have been all right.

While you were talking with Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Joseph came up and had a conversation with you, did he not?—I do not know Mr. Joseph. An Indian gentleman came up and asked me where his richsa should go, as he had been moved on that morning. I told him where he should go. He then said, "Are you sure I shall not be interfered with if I do go there?" I told him he was quite all right if he went where I told him. He then said, "That's all right, but if I am interfered with there will be a row."

Witness added that Mr. Joseph's richsa was standing outside the Grand Hotel when it was moved on, as it should have been moved on. Richsas had no right to stand outside the Grand Hotel. When asked about the matter he pointed out the stand to the Indian gentleman, who then made the remarks previously quoted.

Mr. Shenton remarked that he had a preliminary point to make before he put his case forward. That was with reference to the charge of obstruction. The evidence was absolutely clear that Mr. Ormiston's richsa was the only vehicle outside the International Bank at the time. That being so, how could he be charged with causing an obstruction? The regulations stated that an obstruction was caused by any vehicle obstructing any other vehicle or person. Therefore, there must be some vehicle or person obstructed before such a charge could be made, and they had plenty of evidence which went to show that Mr. Ormiston's richsa was the only vehicle outside the bank at the time.

The C.S.P. said it was a case of remaining too long in the same way as the case of the Exeter brewer's drayman. Mr. Shenton then submitted that there was no case to answer on the first charge. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

SOAP-MAKING AT KOWLOON.

Mr. E. V. Carpmael presided at yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, and those also present were: The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, and Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, C. G. Alabaster, and Chan Kai Ming; with Dr. Pearce (M. O. H.) and Mr. T. C. Ainsworth, Acting Secretary.

QUESTIONS BY MR. ALABASTER.
Mr. ALABASTER asked:—
(i.)—How many sanitary conveniences are there in the Colony flushed with water from the mains which supply the population with drinking water?
(ii.)—In how many of such cases is the water so used measured by a water-meter?
(iii.)—Is filtered water used in any, and if so how many, of such cases?
(iv.)—In how many of such cases was the question of using potable water from the public mains discussed and considered when permission was given for the construction of the convenience?
(v.)—To what extent has the supply of potable water to the inhabitants of the Colony, or sections thereof, been restricted during the last twelve months?

The President replied that he was unable at present to reply to the first four questions, as they would require a deal of investigation. With regard to question five, the supply of water to house services connected with the rider mains had been discontinued from November 14th, 1916, to June 11th, 1917, and the supply had been made by street fountains during that period.

MR. BOWLEY'S QUESTIONS.
Mr. BOWLEY asked the following question:—

Referring to my question of 17th April, 1917, will the Head of the Sanitary Department take steps for the periodical scavenging of the following sandy beaches within his jurisdiction which are used by the public for bathing and recreation, in addition to the bathing beaches at North Point and Sulphur Channel:—Lai Chi Kok (2 beaches), Beach behind Dock Point, Sai Wan (2 beaches), "Big Wave Bay."

The President replied that with the exception of the beach behind Dock Point the other beaches were too far off to deal with. An effort would be made to deal with the beach behind Dock Point. He did not think the Government could be expected to clear away seaweed and corks from the distant beaches. These things came up with the tide and were taken away again by the sea.

THE INSPECTING STAFF.
Relative to certain applications for posts as Sanitary Inspectors, the President remarked that the Government had decided to reduce the staff as far as possible so as to allow as many men as possible to be seconded for military service. At present they were three inspectors short of the pre-war staff. The Government did not consider it desirable that any men of military age should be employed, and men over military age were not regarded as suitable for the work of that department. He added that he considered the staff as at present arranged could adequately deal with the work. At present seven men were seconded for military service.

It was then decided to inform the applicants that there were no vacancies for Inspectors at the present time.

SOAP-MAKING AT KOWLOON.
With regard to an application from the Steam Laundry Company for permission to manufacture soap at the premises in Kowloon,

Mr. BOWLEY intimated that the application was granted.

The Director of Public Works intimated to the effect that the Medical Officer of Health should be requested to visit the works and see what operations were being carried on, and to report whether they were, in his opinion, offensive. A great deal of the land in the vicinity of the premises was as yet undeveloped, and he suggested that the application should be granted only as a temporary measure.

Mr. ALABASTER mentioned that at the last meeting of the Board he opposed the application on the assumption that offensive trades meant not only offensive technically but in fact. Since then he had visited the premises in company with Mr. Bowley, and, as a result of that visit, he could say that the trade carried on there was not in fact offensive. Therefore, he wished to withdraw his former opposition to the application.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"SERVICES" ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above Fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending June 28th and are gratefully acknowledged:—

Already acknowledged	\$ 791.40
W. M. Humphreys	5.00
Donnelly and Whyte	10.00
A. M. Thornhill	2.00
Anonymous	10.00
"North Point Bathing Scheme"	100.00
G. S. Archbutt	5.00
Andrew Forbes	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Marriott	50.00
A. Denison	5.00
A. and F. M.	20.00
J. C. Moxon	10.00
D. MacDonald	10.00
H. Hancock	10.00
R. Sutherland	5.00
N. F. Campbell	5.00
A. G. Coppin	5.00
A. Ritchie	5.00
S. J. Chinchin	5.00
E. K. Blair	5.00
E. A. Nisbet	5.00
R. E. Butcher	5.00
E. Sedgwick	5.00
C. D. W.	10.00
B. D. W. Beith	50.00
D. M. Ross	10.00
H. W. Bird	10.00
R. Henderson	5.00
E. Davidson	5.00
W. J. Pringle	5.00
K. M. Cumming	5.00
J. H. Brister	5.00
E. Grant Smith	5.00
J. C. Nixon	5.00
A. R. R.	5.00
W. L. Weaver	5.00
J. Hooper	5.00
G. E. Stewart	10.00
E. E. Telegraph Co., European Staff	20.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
Total	\$1,244.40

Estimated monthly requirement... \$ 600.00
Total receipts for May... 504.40

Total deficiency on estimated requirement, nil.
*—Monthly subscription.
\$—Donation.
T. Robins, N.

(General Secretary).
F. G. B. Hastings, R.N.
(Naval Secretary).
C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F.
(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

Dr. Ozorio remarked that he was not present at the last meeting of the Board, but he opposed the application now because it was an offensive trade and was being carried on in the vicinity of the Kwong Wah Hospital. He also understood that the land in the immediate neighbourhood was likely to be developed in the near future—that houses would be built there.

Mr. BOWLEY moved that the application be granted. He said he had visited the works and the perfume was really pleasant. It could not by any stretch of the imagination be called offensive. He also mentioned that the Kwong Wah Hospital was a considerable distance from the works; it was separated by the works themselves, a wide road and also a compound, and the boilers used for boiling the soap were at the back of the premises. The boilers were used for boiling down tallow, and tallow was by no means offensive. Then there was a mixture of caustic soda and some scented oil. The Steam Laundry carried on an important industry. It helped to keep the Colony clean, and he was informed that on the arrival of ships as many as 60,000 pieces of clothing had been sent to the laundry to be washed.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING opposed the application because it came within the limits of the offensive trades area.

Mr. ALABASTER seconded Mr. Bowley's motion, but suggested that before a vote was taken the members of the Board should visit the premises as Mr. Bowley and he had done.

The Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX remarked that the proposition was too wide in view of what had been previously decided by that Board in reference to offensive trade limits. If, in fact, soap-making was not an offensive trade they should re-consider their definition of offensive trades, and if the application came outside that definition it would be granted automatically. As it stood it would open the door to soap-making in any form.

The President intimated that he agreed with what had been said by the Hon. Mr. Hallifax. There was soap-making and soap-making. The Steam Laundry Company were making soap to sell and they were making a profit out of it. As a result of utilising steam exhausts and some ingredients from soft soap used for washing they reduced their cost of fuel to almost nil. He thought, if they passed the resolution in its present form, the company would eventually do all the things in connection with the manufacture of soap, including the boiling of fat. He suggested that if the application were granted it should be for the manufacture of soap for the use of the company only, and not for sale.

Subsequently, on the proposition of the Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX, seconded by the President, it was agreed to grant the application for six months, to allow time for the consideration of the point raised by the Hon. Mr. Hallifax.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850). (TELEPHONE 1741).

"WHITE FROST"
SANITARY REFRIGERATORS
CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD
SWEET
WHOLESOME
AND
HEALTHFUL.



ALL METAL
COATED WITH
WHITE ENAMEL.
—
FITTED WITH
REVOLVING
SHELVES.
—
MOUNTED ON
ROLLER BEARING
CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS
ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL.
IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN
THEIR CONSTRUCTION, THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO
WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.
THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1467-B

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 343

JUST ARRIVED!

A VARIED ASSORTMENT
OR
LADIES' TENNIS AND GOLF SHOES.

NOW ON SHOW.

188

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

GERMAN LEVY ON RUMANIA.

AMERICANS AT BRITISH BASE HOSPITALS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MAKE PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We followed up last night's success south-westward of Lens and substantially made progress astride the Souchez River on a front of one-and-half miles.

We completely repulsed a raid south-eastward of Ypres.

There was heavy air fighting yesterday. We brought down six and drove down five enemy machines. Five of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, June 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided at a number of points. We successfully entered trenches at Epehy, Bullecourt, Roux, Loos, and Hooge, killing many and capturing several prisoners. We remained two hours in trenches eastward of Vermelles, blowing up dug-outs, inflicting casualties, and capturing 15 prisoners.

We carried out successful minor operations south-westward of Lens and north-westward of Warneton, gaining ground and capturing prisoners.

LATEST CABLES.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, June 26th.

A communiqué states:—There was sustained reciprocal artillery firing north of the Laffaux mill sector and at Craonne and Cherveux.

Two hundred shells were thrown into Rheims.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, June 25th.

A communiqué states:—There was most lively reciprocal artillery firing in the sector of Royere-Froidmont farms and in the direction of Hurbise east of Chevreux.

BRITISH CLOSING ON LENS.

LONDON, June 25th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—We are rapidly drawing the salient closer round Lens. We have advanced east of Bois-de-Montmont and occupied a quarter-mile of the German front line, thereby frontally progressing towards the south-western fringe of Lens. Apparently there was very little fighting, the Germans falling back. We found trenches and dug-outs deserted. Undoubtedly our unceasing pressure on the Lens defences is proving most trying and most expensive to the enemy. This probably is the real explanation why we have not attempted to force the fall of Lens, whilst the tactical value of Lens scarcely justifies a costly mass attack. The Germans must keep very large forces in the town in order to guard against surprise, as our artillery dominates the place from the high ground. The German's tenure is manifestly most uncomfortable.

BRITISH NEARING OSTEND.

LONDON, June 25th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the British at Lombartzyde are within nine miles of Ostend.

SIX MONTHS' WARFARE.

LONDON, June 25th.

The Times, summing up the views of its Military Correspondent, on the situation for the half-year, points out that since January 1st the Allied cause has been chiefly upheld by British triumphs. Prolonged battles on the Somme and Amiens compelled the German withdrawal along a wide front, while the Spring offensive terminated with a brilliant victory at Messines. We have taken Baghdad, shattered the Turkish Mesopotamian Army, penetrated the upper reaches of the Tigris, cleared out the Turks from Sinai, and invaded Palestine.

On the Western front the British and French since January 1st have captured 70,000 Germans, 500 guns, masses of trench-mortars and machine-guns and disposed of 300,000 of the enemy.

At the beginning of April the German Western Reserves numbered 52 divisions, and at the beginning of June the Reserves were only 12. Many divisions were shattered and withdrawn.

Colonel Repington admits that although Hindenburg's silent retreat was a direct result of last year's battles, it compelled a modification of the Allied plans, which had been prepared by General Joffre just before his resignation of the Supreme Command. The Allied pursuit, however, was far swifter than the enemy had anticipated, nor had he realised the advanced state of the British preparations to attack northward of Arras.

Colonel Repington lays stress on the most violent character and invariable failure of the counter-attacks in the battle of Arras, while between Rheims and Ypres the enemy lost all his selected commanding positions held since 1914 and now dominated by the Allies.

The interlude due to the Russian Revolution gave an incomparable opportunity which the enemy was unable to grasp. This inability to strike effectively on the Western Front is the measure of their fate. They will never have such a chance again. Russia may be expected soon to renew the offensive when the Rumanians have regained their strength. Comparing the position of January 1st with that of June 1st there are sufficient reasons for buoyancy.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECENT AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 25th.

The Press Bureau announce that the casualties in the air raid on June 13th are now 81 men, 24 women, and 42 children killed; 222 men, 116 women, and 100 children injured.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN AIR-RAIDER "DECORATED."

LONDON, June 26th.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that Brandenburg, the air-raider of London, has received the order Pour le Merite.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CAVALRY OCCUPY LAMIA.

SALONIKA, June 25th.

French cavalry have occupied the town of Lamia. Thus the railway is now opened to Livadia, Thebes and Athens.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS OCCUPY HEIGHTS.

LONDON, June 26th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—On the Barzin Summit, 30 miles south-westward of Ushnue, we occupied a series of heights in the direction of Rayat.

We repulsed a Turkish counter-attack. We forced out the Kurds from positions westward of the Ashkan Summit, westward of Sennah.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MAHSUDS PUNISHED.

SEMLA, June 25th.

It is officially announced that successful operations were carried out by the Wasilistan Field Force, assisted by a Nepalese contingent, against the Mahsuds. Aeroplanes and bombs were employed, and the enemy were severely punished. Our casualties were light.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 26th.

The silver market is steady, but without feature.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association state that they hope to reopen the market on Friday under new conditions.

TEA IN UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, June 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. C. Bridgman stated that there were approximately 90,000,000 lbs. of tea in the United Kingdom on the 31st May, sufficient for about fifteen weeks if there were no imports in the meantime.

The figures given represented bonded stocks. He had no information regarding the amount in the hands of wholesalers and retailers, which was probably considerable.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 26th.

The Council of Ministers have decided to suspend the Constitutional guarantees. Senator Dato has gone to the Palace to ask the King to sign the decree. On the 18th, the insurrectionary movement was only scotched, and it may revive at any moment imperilling the dynasty.

IRELAND.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Military took control of the streets in Cork last evening, and the police were reinforced. Everything is quiet.

RAMSAY MACDONALD.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union are unanimous in recommending that the embargo placed upon Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his companions proceeding to Russia be removed now that their purpose has been achieved in drawing attention to the sufferings of British seamen in the war.

U.S.A. EMBARGO COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.

President Wilson has created an Embargo Council, consisting of the Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Agriculture, which will immediately apply plans for rationing European neutrals.

JAPAN'S ENVOY TO AMERICA.

TOKIO, June 26th.

The suite of Viscount Ishii, Special Envoy to the United States, includes Vice-Admiral Takeshite and Major-General Sugano.

GREEK PREMIER RESIGNS.

ATHENS, June 26th.

M. Zaimis has resigned. The King told M. Jannart that he agreed to M. Venezelos forming a Cabinet.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY POINTS.

ATHENS, June 26th.

A telegram from Athens states that French troops have occupied the Stadium at Zappeion and other points.

The Provisional Government has been proclaimed at Epirus.

The Venezelist troops have been landed at Preveza.

EARLIER CABLES.

FORMING NEW MINISTRY.

ATHENS, June 25th.

M. Jannart, accompanied by M. Zaimis, went to the Palace, where they conversed lengthily with the King.

It is reported that the Cabinet has resigned, and that M. Venezelos is forming a new Ministry.

The Venezelists desire to immediately assume power, in order to nip in the bud any reactionary movement in Peloponnesus by General Papoules, who is stated to have a large following in the Army at present.

M. Venezelos has had a most cordial reception in the Piraeus, and doubtless he will have the same at Athens, but the Venezelists are divided regarding the desirability of precipitating events.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, June 25th.

The Right Hon. W. M. Hughes is expected to make an important recruiting announcement here in a few days. He will probably declare that voluntarism is on its final trial. If it fails the question of Conscription must again be submitted to the people.

DEMOCRATISATION OF GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 25th.

Writing in the *Forwaert*, Herr Scheidemann is greatly disappointed at the non-success of the German manoeuvres in Russia. He fears there will be a fourth winter of the war, and recommends the democratisation of Germany as a means of preventing this.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 25th.

Admiral Kolcheff, ex-Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, states that when the crew of the flagship demanded the surrender of his sword he threw it into the sea, saying that the Japanese left him his sword when the Russian forces capitulated Port Arthur, and he would not give it to mutineers.

DESERTERS RETURNING TO REGIMENTS.

The number of deserters returning to their regiments is stated to be increasing daily. Over 5,000 passed through Minsk on the 23rd inst.

THE DUMA.

The *Norvegian* states that the Government has decided to dissolve the Duma.

THE KAISER'S COURIER.

PARIS, June 26th.

Prominent Norwegians state that Baron Rautenfeld, the personal courier of the Kaiser, carried bombs in his diplomatic valise.

Germany is attempting to terrorize the Norwegians, alleging they are provisioning the Allies.

AUSTRIA'S NEW MINISTRY.

AMSTERDAM, June 26th.

A Vienna message says that Dr. von Seidler's Ministry, which is provisional, consists of bureaucrats.

A telegram from Milan states that a Czech Deputy has revealed to the Austrian Parliament that the troops fired on a crowd of women bread demonstrators before the town hall at Proskitz, in Moravia, killing twenty-four and wounding forty.

HOLLAND'S POTATO CROP. GRAVE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, June 25th.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent at The Hague reports that the populace of Rotterdam seized and distributed from lighters potatoes consigned to the British Government, creating a grave political situation.

The Dutch-British Agricultural Agreement allows Holland to export fifty per cent. of the potato crop equally to Great Britain and Germany.

As Holland owed Great Britain 11,000 tons on the 1916 agreement, Great Britain insisted upon receiving this quantity from the 1917 crop before any were exported to Germany. Subsequently the British authorities at The Hague ascertained that Holland was preparing to export potatoes to Germany and warned the Dutch Government that grave consequences might ensue, involving the fate of Dutch ships in the Allied harbours.

Sir Walter Townley, having previously informed the Government that the exportation was likely to produce restlessness among the population, which has now happened at Rotterdam in consequence of the recent reduction in the potato rations, Great Britain insists upon the seized potatoes being replaced and the agreement being scrupulously observed.

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

CHANCELLOR'S LATEST FIGURES.

LONDON, June 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily average national expenditure from October 8th to December 12th last year was £6,615,000, from April 1st to May 5th it was £7,971,000, from May 6th to June 9th it was £7,832,000, and from April 1st to June 9th it was £7,753,000. The actual daily war expenditure for the above periods was £2,714,000, £7,457,000, £5,959,000 and £6,723,000, respectively.

The increase of expenditure on the Army was partly attributable to payments which would be ultimately recoverable.

Expenditure on munitions had been affected by temporary causes, such as the more rapid delivery of orders. Nevertheless, he feared that the Army munitions expenditure would exceed the estimate.

Regarding loans to the Allies, the Imperial Government were still liable during the opening weeks of the current year to fulfil commitments undertaken before the entry of the United States, the advantage of which was now being felt.

Miscellaneous expenditure had substantially increased, as compared with last year, owing, *inter alia*, to charges for land and sea transport, including the purchase of ships and food supply, and to War Pensions, which were now £500,000 weekly, and which would continue to expand.

GERMAN LEVY ON RUMANIA.

JASSY, June 25th.

The Germans have imposed a levy of two hundred and fifty million francs on the territory they occupy in Rumania.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, June 25th.

The War Prisoners Conference, mentioned yesterday, has assembled. The Foreign Minister, M. Louzon, opened the proceedings.

IRISH NAVAL COMMAND.

TAKEN OVER BY U.S. ADMIRAL.

QUEENSTOWN, June 25th.

Admiral Sims, U.S. Navy, has temporarily taken over the Irish Naval Command during the absence on leave of Vice-Admiral Bayly, who has been ordered a change and a rest owing to the severe strain of duties since the outbreak of the war. The Stars and Stripes now float over the Naval Headquarters.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE. GENERAL BOTHA'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, June 25th.

The following is a continuation of the address delivered by General Louis Botha published in our yesterday's issue:—

South Africa is our fatherland, our hearthstone. We would indeed be weak and miserable if we did not stand in the first place for our fatherland. (Cheers.) But I believe in maintaining the link between South Africa and Great Britain. (Cheers.) You cannot destroy this link without a bloody civil war. All this talk of liberty sounds very well, but you cannot create a republic unless the two races agree. And is it possible that Englishmen in South Africa will have a republic? You will do nothing but arouse suspicion by talk like this. If people go on so talking, you will never make this a great country. If it did come to war we should be killing off each other and in the end somebody else would walk away with the spoils and sit on top of us. (Cheers.) The people are playing with fire. Let me warn them that it is most easy to start a fire, but it is most difficult to extinguish the flames. Let us cease this nonsense and fit ourselves for the days after the war, when we will be called to settle all kinds of problems. (Cheers.)

General Botha concluded by again emphasising that South Africa is a sister state of Great Britain. South Africa's first duty is in the interest of the Union itself was to remain on a friendly footing in the British Empire without abandoning any principles of South Africa. It must always be seen that South Africa's interests were to secure a constitutional connection between the Union and Great Britain. But for the British Fleet they would have been in the greatest difficulties. The fact of the Nationalists winning a few seats would not scare him; six seats had been won in Cape Colony, the majorities of which only totalled 1,350, while there were 55,000 Union voters at the Front, who surely are not Nationalists.

General Botha perorated by eloquently appealing for the unity of Britain and Boer, and at the close the gallant speaker received an ovation.

EXPLOSION AT HAVANA.

NEW YORK, June 26th.

A magazine at Havana exploded, killing one and injuring many.

It is believed to have been caused by a bomb.

RED CROSS COLLECTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.

Eighty million dollars were collected during the first six days of the nationwide Red Cross Campaign.

GERMAN MINISTER TO NORWAY.

AMSTERDAM, June 26th.

The *Tidenskrift* states that Germany has advised the Norwegian Government that it is intended to appoint Admiral Hintze, ex-Minister at Peking, Minister at Christiania.

U.S. MEDICAL CORPS RELIEVE BRITISH.

LONDON, June 25th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that two thousand men of the United States Army Medical Corps have taken over six big British Base Hospitals.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT OPENS.

TOKYO, June 25th.

The Emperor opened a special Session of the Diet with a formal speech. His Majesty did not refer to foreign relations.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE NEW CABINET AND PARLIAMENT.

SHANGHAI, June 26th.

Li King-shi, Chang-hsun, and Wang Shi-chien have wired to the Vice-President in favour of calling representatives of the Province to confer with reference to the political situation. Li King-shi will appoint Hsiao Sun Minister of the Interior; Hsiao-chien, Minister of Agriculture; Yen-chou, Minister of Education; Wang Tshou, Minister of Communications; and Tang Hwa-lung, Minister of Justice. Li King-shi is of opinion that the new House must consist only of one House and be limited in membership to 300.

CUTLER-PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the

"OLD SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

AND SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON
BREWERY CO., TOKYO.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
Tel. No. 230 or 151.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, ROBE and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIS"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

will be delivered from alongside

Cargo Impounding the discharge will be landed

at Consignee's risk and expense, into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited.

No Free Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1917.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr G. E. Anderson
Mr R. H. Ameller
Mr C. D. Arnold
Mr J. H. Baring
Mr W. L. Barker
Mr B. M. Bartlett
Mr & Mrs H. A. Barker
Mr E. R. Bellios
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr S. T. Bittling
Mr J. Bowman
Mr B. Bowman
Capt & Mrs Branch
Mr W. G. Brownell
Mr J. C. Buchanan
Mr L. A. Calderwood
Mr O. E. Cameron
Mr D. E. Caplanman
Mr S. F. Case
Mr P. Carlin
Mr G. W. Chandler
Miss M. Clarke
Mrs Cornish and
child
Mr Geo. E. Costello
Mr N. E. Custer
Mr J. D. Courtney
Mr F. M. Crawford
Mr E. R. Davies
Mr F. E. Davis
Mr W. B. Davenport
Mr W. B. Davenport
Mr & Mrs Robert
Dolan
Mr D. E. Donnelly
Mr W. A. Dowley
Mr & Mrs H. H.
Elarth
Mr M. Edgar
Mr J. E. Edwards
Mr J. F. Fasse
Mr R. Ferguson
Mr A. G. Gorton
Mr N. B. Gorton
Mr A. G. Gorton
Mr V. G. Gorton
Capt T. F. Hall
Mr & Mrs W. A.
Hannibal
Mr G. Harper
Mr John Hecker
Mr W. J. Hodges
Mr L. E. Hodge
Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mr L. Hone
Mr E. K. Howe
Capt L. Husey
Capt R. Innes
Miss M. B. Jenkins

PEARL HOTEL.

Mr D. K. Blair
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs L. A.
Cosart
Col. Debes, R.E.
Capt & Mrs Douglas
Mr & Mrs Dinkler
Mr F. W. Evans
Mr Deane Fuller
Mr & Mrs L. A. Hale
Mrs T. J. R. Johns
Mr & Mrs L. A. Johns
Mr & Mrs N. A.
Johns
Mr & Mrs M. A. Johns
Mr & Mrs M. A. Johns

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mr J. H. Adams
Mr R. Adams
Mr R. Flynn
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. J. Meggy
Mr & Mrs G. Blair
Mr W. Budget
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mrs Christensen and
child
Mr D. Clark
Mr E. Costello
Mr J. Crutchank
Mr T. B. Culhane
Mr E. A. De Alton
Mr E. M. Fetherly
Mr E. H. Fisher
Mr & Mrs Hammes
and children
Mr & Mrs Wm.
Jackson

THE NEW FRESHOP...
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

THE FOOD PROBLEM IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, April 26th.

Denmark is beginning to feel the first faint nips of the food pinch, and although it still is a food paradise to one just emerged from Germany, the happy gastronomic conditions cannot possibly last.

The prospect that America may embargo food exports to the Continental neutrals still doing business with Germany, or that America will throw its food reserve into Allied stomachs first, leaving the small neutrals to scramble for the crumbs, is already causing alarm and consternation among thinking Danes, who sense the manifold complications and dangers with which the resultant situation certainly is to be involved.

Denmark, which is an important factor out of all proportion to its size and population in the hunger war phase of the world economic struggle, has throughout the world been a kind of economic no-man's land between the British and German food trenches, ever under attack by German and British food patrols, and making the most of its neutrality for extracting the maximum profits from both.

POTATO SHORTAGE COMING.

The unlimited submarine war, however, threatens as one result, to make of Denmark a fat German food province, and ironically so in view of the fact that there is no love lost here for the Germans. An American embargo on food exports to Denmark would undoubtedly accelerate and complete this process, ultimately driving Denmark and its rich agricultural resources into German's mailed but receptive arms.

Denmark already is certain to run out of potatoes at least a month before the new crop, and while no statistics are available, it is already obvious the shortage of breadstuffs is beginning to make itself felt. Between the sharp British blockade control and the extensive marine sinkings, American cattle feed soon will be a vital question to Denmark, which is dependent upon importation from the United States for the bulk of the requirements of its immense herds of live stock. Should America declare an embargo, it would prove fatal to Denmark's live stock industry.

It is feared here that America may threaten a food embargo in order to force Denmark and the other Continental neutrals to break off economic relations, or at least to discontinue food exports to Germany. Denmark is uncomfortably close to Germany, and knows that Germany would not sit still and look on at the breaking off process, or even the discontinuance of food exports in the accustomed quantities.

To the Danish Government, the continuance of its present brand of neutrality is synonymous with self-preservation. It is had enough to have been caught between the British blockade and the German submarine war, but still bearable.

EMBARGO WOULD AID GERMANY.

What is robbing Danish stomachs of their joy in life in the prospect of the world economic struggle being sharpened to the limit, with Denmark helplessly trampled between the irresistible economic and food pressure of England and America on one side and the immovable German military and moral sanction on the other, certain to result in the quaint puzzle picture, "Find Denmark."

But, even should Denmark's worst fears prove groundless, should America not use a food and feed embargo as a lever to force neutrals to discontinue their food exports to Germany, but merely an embargo on general principles, or the Allies in the first line, the same result, fatal to Denmark, might indirectly be reached.

If American cattle feed does not reach Denmark in sufficient quantities the slaughtering in mass of the Danish cattle will be inevitable. The only market physically capable of absorbing the surplus Danish cattle, on the hoof or dressed, is Germany, since, much as the Danes would prefer to sell to the Allies, there remain transportation difficulties.

An American embargo on food and feed to Denmark would thus be, paradoxically, of immediate benefit to Germany, which would get something like five-sixths of Denmark's livestock, for whose maintenance Denmark is now dependent upon American feed.

That America, or England, either, would look on passively at this transaction is unthinkable. However, in this eventuality also Denmark would find itself caught and squeezed to death in the economic death-grapple of the warring giants.

The question of feed for the Danish cattle is therefore one of world-political importance. Hence Denmark's watchful waiting for further news from America regarding a possible embargo or other economic war measures.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION.

STRONG OBJECTION BY MR. SAMUEL.

ACQUASION OF A MONOPOLY.

LONDON, April 30th.

A very curious controversy is now in progress with regard to the British Trade Corporation, says the London correspondent of the N.C. Daily News. It first came to the front in the House of Commons by the following exchange of question and answer:

"28. Mr. S. Samuel asked the President of the Board of Trade if he will state the privileges to be conferred upon the new Company, to be formed, the British Trade Corporation; what are the obligations to be imposed upon the new British Trade Corporation for the protection and assistance of British manufacturers and of merchants in different parts of the world; and what are the guarantees to be imposed for the due performance of these obligations?"

Mr. Roberts: His Majesty's Government have promised the British Trade Corporation their sympathy and support. The Corporation has received a Royal Charter, establishing it for a term of 80 years, and Clause 4 of the Charter confers on it the right, in certain circumstances, subject to Government being entitled to appoint other agents in any special case in which such a course may appear necessary or expedient. The Corporation has been brought into being with the object of assisting the development of British trade and industries, and failure on the part of the Corporation substantially to give effect to that object would expose it to the liability of proceedings being taken to annul the Charter. The Corporation is also under terms to remain British in character and free from foreign control.

Mr. Samuel: Will the hon. gentleman give the House an opportunity of discussing this very important subject?

Mr. Roberts: I have no objection, but the hon. member's question will have to be addressed to the Leader of the House.

Sir F. Lowe: Will the terms of this Charter be laid before the House in any way, and will the House have an opportunity of saying whether this Corporation will be afforded preferential treatment over any existing banking institution?

Mr. Roberts: I certainly hope that the Charter will be generally agreed to.

Sir C. Henry: Can the hon. gentleman say whether this Corporation is receiving any subsidy or grant from the Government?

Mr. Roberts: No subsidy or guarantee.

Mr. P. A. Harris: Will it have a monopoly in any form?

Mr. Roberts: No, sir.

Mr. Speaker: Any further questions must be put down.

WHO WILL PAY?

Mr. S. Samuel asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the Commercial Commissioners, who are going to China and other places, are to be paid out of money voted by the House of Commons; whether the Reports of these Commissioners and information given by them, as suggested in Clause 10 of the Report of Lord Faringdon's Committee, are to be communicated to the new British Trade Corporation in the first instance, or, seeing that they are paid out of the taxpayers' money, are all merchants to have the same information at the same time as the British Trade Corporation; and if not, will he say what services have the British Trade Corporation rendered to the nation to entitle them to have exclusive preference against merchant firms who have been established twenty, thirty, forty and fifty years in different parts of the world?

Mr. Roberts: The Board of Trade despatched a special Commissioner to China three years ago, and do not contemplate arranging for another commercial mission to that country at present. Commercial missions are despatched from time to time to various parts of the world, and the cost is met out of the British funds. It is not proposed that the British Trade Corporation should have an exclusive preference in respect of the reports resulting from such missions. Such reports will continue as at present to be available for British merchant firms who deal in British manufactures.

Mr. Samuel: Will the Government undertake that the reports are not handed to the British Trade Corporation before they are handed to all the merchants who have been established in China or other parts of the world, some of them as long ago as 50 years, or will they have the same advantage in knowing what is going on as this Corporation, or has this Corporation the monopoly of the Government?

Mr. Roberts: I think that I have repeatedly stated that this Corporation possesses no monopoly, and certainly no discrimination would be made in favour of it.

Mr. Samuel: Will they get the information only at the same time as the others?

Mr. Roberts: That is implied in the answer.

Mr. P. A. Harris: Who are the directors of this Corporation?

Mr. Roberts: I have not the names in my memory, but am quite prepared to give them afterwards. Mr. Samuel issued the following letter to all the Members of Parliament, as well as a copy of a letter to Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Here are the two documents:

SANCTION OF THE HOUSE.
Berkeley House, Hay Hill,
Berkeley Square, W.
April 28th, 1917.

DEAR SIR, I have put down a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking him to give a day for discussing the Charter for the British Trade Corporation.

I have written a letter to him (of which I enclose a copy for your information) explaining the strong objection of the commercial community to this transaction.

It seems a monstrous proposal that a Government Department can issue a Charter

creating great privileges and a virtual monopoly for a company that is setting up, without first obtaining the sanction of the House of Commons, who I claim, have a right to know exactly what the proposal is, the rights that are to be conferred upon the company, and the obligations which the Company has to undertake. I have tried, by questions, to get a straightforward statement, but have failed.

I should feel much obliged if you would kindly support me on Tuesday in this matter.

Yours obediently,
(Signed) SAMUEL SAMUEL.
PROTEST TO MR. BONAR LAW.
Berkeley House, Hay Hill,
Berkeley Square, W.
April 27th, 1917.

The Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer,
The Treasury.

DEAR MR. BONAR LAW, I am sorry to have to trouble you, but the action of the Board of Trade is so serious that I have had to put down a question to you for Tuesday next to ask you if you will give a day for the discussion of the subject of the British Trade Corporation, so that it may be thoroughly understood, before it is too late to prevent a disastrous mistake which may prejudice the future commercial and industrial interests of the country.

Being so busy, I do not suppose that you will have had time to look even at the recommendations of Lord Faringdon's Committee. As briefly as possible, I will recite the terms of reference. That the Committee was appointed to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war, in regard to financial facilities for trade, particularly with reference to financing of large overseas contracts, and to prepare a detailed scheme for that purpose.

The Report, however, ignores entirely the terms of reference, and recommends the establishment of a Trading Corporation, and it is obvious that the only evidence put forward by the Board of Trade was that to prove their case before the Committee. There were no commercial men on the Committee, who could have guided it as to the actual facts and points of view of the existing thousands of British merchants all over the world.

As proof that the Trading Corporation, which the Committee recommended should be established, is not intended to assist in any way existing enterprise of the merchants who have created an import trade of over £800,000,000 a year—it is recommended that this new Trade Corporation should launch out and have representatives all over the world to compete, not with German and American and other traders, but with British traders. This new concern is to be appointed the sole representative of the British Government.

The British Embassies and Legations abroad, commercial attaches, consul, etc., are to be informed that this new concern enjoys the full confidence and approval of the British Government, and is to have the support and assistance of the diplomatic, consular, and commercial attaches all over the world, and the content to be informed of all projects of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade is to be at their service.

Everything that comes to the knowledge of the Government Departments will be imparted to the new concern by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, who will run it and by whom it is founded. Is this helping British commerce against foreign competition?

You are no doubt aware that all the departments, the Foreign Office, the Admiralty, the War Office, when any commercial business is in question, go to the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade. In future, therefore, the British merchants abroad, instead of, like the German, American, French, and other merchants, being able to rely upon the assistance of their Governments, will have to look upon the British Government as their keenest competitor, and they will know that if they go to the Legation, the representative of the British Trade Corporation will have information upon any schemes that are put before the Legation by merchants. This is inevitable. Wherever contracts are in question in the United Kingdom, the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade will know and they will communicate it to their company, to that the industries immediately under the control of the British Trade Corporation will have first information of any inquiries, and perhaps in fact it is almost certain that these industries, instead of competing, will get the orders without being asked to tender for Government requirements.

A FAVORABLE COMPETITOR.

To put it mildly, it is really a most criminal act of folly that the British Government should establish a Trading Corporation with privileges which have hitherto been denied to the commercial community. The position of this Corporation must shake the confidence of British merchants throughout the world in British Government. The British merchants have had a great deal to contend with in the past, and agitation has been got up from time to time to wake the Government up to the necessity of assisting British enterprise, and now the Board of Trade takes advantage of the war to confer upon itself powers of patronage in the appointment of the directors and the employees of this new company for the sole purpose, not of assisting British firms in all parts of the world, but to establish themselves to compete with those traders.

There is no obligation on the Corporation to assist British industrial enterprise, and they will therefore give no assistance excepting to industrialists who will appoint them as their agents abroad, thus not assisting, but becoming competitors with British industrialists who have other merchants representing them abroad.

It has been said that the Banks were in favour of the scheme. This I state positively is not correct. The majority are absolutely opposed to the scheme, as they recognize this Company will be competing with their customers. They have been asked to subscribe to the capital. This they will do only under

(Continued on last of next column.)

AGE AND SERVICE.

HANDICAP OF THE MAN OF FORTY-FIVE.

The medical correspondent of The Times writes:

"At a moment when the policy of raising the age limit from 40 to 45 is being discussed it may be useful to indicate one or two medical considerations bearing on this subject. It is commonly assumed that if a man presents no sign of disease which can be recognised while he stands before an examining doctor that man is 'fit'—as fit as any other fit man."

This view is held because medical men have largely relied on "signs" and have devoted too little attention to the work capacity of their patients. In the affairs of every-day life we are accustomed to act on the doctrine that "that is good which works." In medicine we have too often acted on the idea that if some organ fails to come up to standard it is diseased, no matter how it may work, and that if it comes up to standard it is healthy.

The danger of a standard of physical health, as determined with the patient at rest, is that it takes no account of the circumstances of the day and the work to be done. A man of 20 and a man of 45 may both be "fit," but common-sense warns that fitness in the two instances is a very different quality. Common-sense points out that the healthy young man enjoys physical effort, which is necessary to his well-being. He plays strenuous games, and courts dangers and risks; he recuperates his strength rapidly; he is capable of prolonged stress and strain; above all, he can adapt himself to new conditions with ease. His fitness, in short, is characterised by a surplus abundance of energy which must be spent. The healthy man of 45, on the other hand, proves by his manner of life that he does not possess this surplus energy to the same degree. As a rule he has abandoned the strenuous for the less strenuous forms of exercise; he has not the same recuperative power, is less capable of sustained exertion, courts danger less, takes more care of his health, and finds himself unable to adapt himself so easily to changes in his way of life. If, as has been said, "counting is largely a matter of being accustomed to a particular danger," then the man of 45 is less fitted to show courage in unfamiliar circumstances than the boy of 25, whose powers of adapting himself are admittedly much greater.

The fitness of the man of 45 is, indeed, largely the power to perform the task he is accustomed to without undue fatigue. It is not characterised by a superabundance, but by a sufficiency of energy (just as the fitness of the man of 80 may depend on a measure of economy of energy).

On a measure of fitness which carries a man through his daily work, the work to which he has devoted himself and in which he has become proficient; it is not the kind of fitness which takes trenches, or accepts easily new responsibilities, or spheres of life that are unknown. The amount of effort expended in a new and hazardous occupation by a man of 45 is immensely greater than that expended by a boy of 25. The strain on the individual is also much greater at the higher age, and so the chances of breakdown and disaster are much greater.

That these elementary considerations are not reliable as guides, than any medical certificates of fitness are likely to be required to be insisted on both for the sake of the men and for the sake of the doctors who may have to examine them. It is inconceivable that any commander should prefer the man of 45 to the man of 18 to 25. If therefore we desire to avoid hampering our armies, fretting our commanders and overburdening our hospitals, we should see to it that every fit young man is enlisted before we pass to the very real measure of conscripting our middle-aged men, whose fitness largely depends on their established manner of living against a change in which it cannot be guaranteed.

MISS VIOLET VANBRUGH.

RESTITUTION ORDER AGAINST MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER.

Miss Violet Vanbrugh (Mrs. Arthur Bouchier) recently petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights. There was no defence.

The marriage, said Mr. Hume-Williams, K.C., took place at St. Matthias Church, Earl's Court, on December 24th, 1916. There was one child, a girl, born in 1917. The marriage was quite happy until 1916, when Mr. Bouchier's attitude towards his wife changed. In 1916 he asked her to leave the house. She did, and on January 3rd, 1917, she wrote to him from Otway Cottage, Bushey Heath.

Dearest Arthur, it is now more than a year since we lived at home. As you have not and, indeed, have never suggested the slightest complaint against me, I can only assume that you do not return for some reason of your own. Before you make any final and irrevocable decision on this grave matter, I wish to be of your mind, more to consider your decision and return to me not only for your own and my sake, but as well for the sake of the child.

Do think well and seriously about this matter. If you will only return I will promise to let bygones be bygones, and do all I can to make you happy. My love and every good and loving wish for the New Year. Your affectionate,

VIOLET BOURCHIER.

On January 10th Mr. Bouchier replied with a refusal to return, said counsel.

Miss Vanbrugh, in her evidence, said that after her husband told her to leave the house she waited some time before taking advice in the hope he would return to her.

Mr. Justice Hill made the usual order for restitution, to be obeyed within fourteen days.

There are many other arguments against the Government proposal which I will not trouble you with here, but will state if you will give the House of Commons the opportunity to discuss the Board of Trade scheme. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) SAMUEL SAMUEL.

The public has not yet grasped the full controversy at issue, but it obviously is one which will attain big proportions, since it raises the most important problems.

Scientific Certainties.

The Allenburys' Foods are based on scientific certainties. Used as directed, they are exactly what a baby needs to develop into a healthy and robust child. The Allenburys' Foods are easily assimilated; digestive and indigestion disorders are avoided by their use. Infants fed on these foods are neither fretful nor wakeful.

Allenburys' Foods

Milk Food No. 1. From birth to 3 months.
Milk Food No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.
Malted Food No. 3. From 6 months onwards.
The Allenburys' Rocks (Malted). From 18 months onwards.

Pamphlet "Infant Feeding and Management" sent free.

Allen & Hamburys Ltd., 12, Peking Road, Shanghai, and London, England.

GERMAN LOSSES ON THE SCARPE.

DEMORALISED BY OUR GUNS.

Visibility could not be better, and our perfect command of all the approaches to the German lines in front of Douai enables the British gunners to do their work without wasting a single shell (writes the *Morning Post's* correspondent at the British front, on May 1st). To-day, as for three days past, they have isolated portions of the entrenched infantry by cutting off ammunition and food supplies, while pounding the men thus entrapped with undiminished vigour. Not since the beginning of stationary warfare have the British artillery been able to kill Germans so steadily and in such numbers in the intervals between the infantry attacks. The plain of Douai has become a veritable inferno for the troops forced to sit there under our fire, unable to move from one village to another, or to emerge from the gates of Douai itself without being seen by our gunners.

CANADIANS AT ARLEUX.

The Canadians and Prussians engaged in hand-to-hand fighting for nearly two hours in the streets of Arleux before that village was finally wrested from the occupation of the enemy. It was much stiffer work than the taking of Vimy Ridge for some of the troops concerned. The 11th German Division, which was entrusted with this portion of the Oppy line and with the so-called Arleux switch which ran around the west side of the village, sent battalions of regiments—the 73rd, 76th, and 164th—into the defences included in these trenches. Between Oppy and Arleux the German line held the crest of a slight slope, and the Canadians had to advance against severe machine-gun fire but within a very few minutes of the beginning of the attack they were clearing the front and support trenches and driving the Prussians along the two roads into the village.

Arleux is, or rather was, a community of one straggling street flanked by isolated groups of cottages, small gardens, and orchards. These were employed to great advantage by parties of the enemy which sought to hold up our advance until reinforcements could arrive from Fresnoy. The Canadians drove them into the open and killed those who still showed fight. There were stout and very dogged Prussians among them. Some surrendered. Beyond the northern end of the village the usual sunken roads screening the usual machine-guns remained a thorn in the side of the Canadians until nightfall, but elsewhere they were masters of the day. An isolated enemy detachment was left to its own devices until the village had been cleared, and then our batteries levelled its strong point effectively.

DUST AND THIRST.

We have arrived with a rush at the verge of summer warfare. The sun shines with real warmth, and the plagues of winter have vanished before the trials of the new season. Our troops go to battle through blinding clouds of dust, their faces, hair, caps, and tunics so thickly powdered that they look like legions of millers hastily summoned from their work to hunt the Hun. Roads that were ankle deep in mud are hard again, but unpleasantly obscure in the choking for thrown up by heavy lorries and crawling ambulances around the columns of fighting men. It seems only yesterday that we saw them tramping forward wrapped in heavy greatcoats with rain dripping from their helmets; but to-day they marched with shirts unbuttoned at the throat or lay on the dry grass eating their parched throats from water bottles—cursing the grey waggon as it rumbled past, but thankful, in spite of the dust and other minor troubles, that the long winter had at last been broken by the sun. The German prisoners, fatigued, did their easy tasks in their shirt sleeves, far from the discomforting thunder of our batteries. The coffee stalls were beset by thirsty men demanding lemonade and gingerbeer.

The gunners served their guns in the minimum of army clothing and demanded a heavy toll of the water carriers, who laboured over the battlefield with their welcome tins. Never have perspiring artillerymen been so anxious for news of the battle: they could not see. Their guns lie cunningly concealed from the anxious eyes of Hun observers, who must sit at our feet on the plain of Douai, and the men who feed them so generously are denied the pleasure of admiring their own handiwork.

RAGE OF ARTILLERYMEN.

"It is maddening," said the major of a heavy battery, describing how he had been pounding holes in the German counter-attacks for three hours. "My observer," he continued, "kept telling me of the fine show over the hill, of Boche limbers galloping up with fresh ammunition, and infantry battalions forming up in the open to be blasted by my shells. I have only dreamed of these things, and I am not sure they really exist." The gunners demand news of every person who passes their way from the higher ground. "What are they doing now?" they ask. "Are we getting into their infantry? Could you really see them over in three waves? What does Douai look like? Are there many villages on fire?"

The forward observation officers are really happy at last. They are recompensed for many months of weary, dangerous work in front of the trenches, where they never saw a single grey-coat. They had to sit for days and nights under a torrent of German shells, to "go over the top," to take their chance with the first-line attacking infantry in order that the eyes of the artillery might go forward with the bayonets, they flitted with death a score of times each nerve-racking day, and sometimes they died suddenly at the end of the telephone wire, and were buried by the shell that killed them but now they have their reward.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE GERMAN ABSOLUTISM.

PLAIN SPEAKING AT STOCKHOLM.

An international Socialist meeting was held in Stockholm on May 17th under the presidency of M. Branting, the leading Stockholm Socialist.

M. Branting, having paid tribute to the Russian revolution, declared that the duty of neutrals now was to work, not for peace at any price, but a peace just and durable founded on the principles of universal democracy. He concluded: "The German Government refuses to allow the opposition Socialists to come to Stockholm. Perhaps it will be forced to permit them to come after all. That would be our first victory, but if the German Government remain obdurate, then it will be a great moral victory for us, because we should then have laid bare the fear and uneasy conscience of the German Government."

M. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, declared that the Central Empires, surrounded by the Republics, were in a last refuge of absolutism. "It is hardly likely," he said, "that Germany will imitate the example of Russia, each country having its own methods of setting its difficulties. One may hope, however, that the German Government will have to make certain concessions of Parliamentarism."

The Russian Socialist, M. Axelrod, said that the propaganda of Lenin for the sabotage of the Army was an act of folly, the only possible consequence of which would be to crush the Russian Revolution by German absolutism. Neither was a separate peace to be thought of. That would be treason to Belgium and to other small oppressed nations.

M. Huysmans then spoke in the name of Belgium, which, he said, symbolized the wish of the small nations to live in liberty, and demanded independence and reparation.

Finally, the Bulgarian Socialist, M. Sachassoff, pointed out the powerlessness of the Bulgarian working classes against the bellicose spirit of the leading classes.

(Wireless Press.)

THREE YEARS FOR A CENSOR. PENAL SERVITUDE FOR "TITBITS OF NEWS."

Anthony T. Spalding, 48, assistant censor of cables at the Press Bureau, was sent to three years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey recently for collecting and communicating information calculated to be useful to the enemy. The hearing was in camera.

Mr. Justice Low said Spalding had been in the habit of sending to a friend in the country what he called "titbits of information," many of them most undesirable, and one of them such a kind that the judge could not allow it to be referred to even in court. This friend communicated with others, one of them retained copies of the letters. Ultimately in the course of their circulation they came to the knowledge of a Manchester special constable.

If this had been done to assist the enemy Spalding's life would have been forfeited. The judge was satisfied that it was not done corruptly, otherwise he would have imposed one of the longest sentences in his power. But Spalding was employed in a confidential position. He had said that he did not get the news in that position, but the judge could not accept that statement. Persons entrusted with responsible duties in the Censor's office must observe the highest good faith. Not a word ought to be breathed outside the office in which knowledge had been acquired. If a censor is found guilty the court will weigh the comparative insignificance or importance of the matters involved but will not only to the breach of faith involved. Necessity will be extended to persons guilty of a similar offence.

Mr. Justice Low said he also reflected at all upon the Press, but he had only advised that all persons engaged in censor work should abstain from frequenting clubs or any journalistic atmosphere where they might be tempted to make disclosures.

SUFFERINGS OF THE ENEMY.

The diary of a sergeant-major who was platoon commander of the 141st Regiment contains many references to the intensity of our bombardment. On the 17th he wrote, while lying in a hole in open country before Vis-en-Artois, "the English are again shooting the whole country with their artillery as if mad. It is misery to be like this. The dogs at home are better off than we are. Only half the men are left in some of the companies. It's a scandal that the troops who were here before gave up to the enemy quickly that beautifully-built position, and that we have to lie out in the open." The next day he wrote: "The enemy's artillery despite the bad weather is still shooting continuously. We have a great deal of artillery in position hereabouts, but unfortunately it is often short of ammunition." On the 18th he referred to the sufferings of his men in the cold and wet: "It's a tragedy to see the sorrow here. The high personages behind do not know anything of these conditions or the feelings of the poor infantry." On the 21st, during a continuous British bombardment, he made the following note: "From early morning the mad artillery fire continues the whole day. None of us dare leave our holes. Our artillery does nothing. Enemy airmen have been active since very early. Not one of our airmen shows himself." On the 22nd, the day before we attacked, he made the last entry in the diary: "The English began an absolutely dreadful artillery and machine-gun fire. Our men never got forward. It appears that our troops could not get back to our line, and have to lie in the open till the evening. No one has any protection. Arras will certainly be an eternal memory to all. Everyone asks to get out of it alive!"

THE ROLL OF MODERN WAR. SACRIFICE OF BOTH BODY AND SOUL.

THE FRENCH STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE.

Evident to any observer is the confidence in Paris that for the first time the allied armies on the west front are prepared. The English have taken over with their new armies, many of the sectors previously held by the French, permitting the latter to strengthen their remaining front and to send strong reinforcements to the east, says Robert Herrick in a home paper. Whatever rumours of exhaustion in France may have been spread in America by German propaganda, you will find no confirmation from those who know the situation. And the discouragement that naturally attacked the civils "en derriere" after the Roumanian blunder became evident, which expressed itself in a political reorganisation, has not affected the spirits of the men who must do the fighting. All reports are that the morale of the armies was better, so the great effort under Nivelle and Haig for the first time without hampering conditions that has limited previous efforts. If the Allies are ever to obtain decisive successes in France they will get them soon. One hears no more of the "war of usury!"

With all this stated as preliminary, which gives reasonable grounds of hope for a successful decision, and the end of the war in a form more durable than a German peace, it is not out of place to look at the situation here in France from another, a purely human, angle. The sacrifices that France has already made are known, gloriously, throughout the world. Yet few probably, even among the ardent admirers of the French Nation, realise quite concretely the price that France has had to pay thus far for her honour.

FRANCE'S SUFFERINGS.

More than a million and a quarter of her dead already lie in her soil, more, probably many more than these are seriously crippled and diseased. What these facts imply in a nation of only thirty-nine millions any one can resolve. Whole families, whole names have disappeared, are disappearing from France. It is the peasant class that has suffered most; they took their livelihood from the soil, as a French writer has said poignantly, and they have given their bodies to the soil.

What is less easy to formulate than the actual loss in killed and wounded are the incalculable drains on the nation's vitality which a prolonged war has brought. Man's three great enemies—alcoholism, tuberculosis, and syphilis—have reared their heads on this battle ground and are sapping the race. This is not hysterical nor gossip. It is so publicly admitted that the Government has appointed Parliamentary commissions to study the situation and recommend measures of prevention (which, if the commissions work with the usual Parliamentary languor, will not come into operation for another year). Figures, of course, are impossible to get, and would be merely approximate, meaningless. Those who should know the truth admit the facts. And that the conditions are probably as bad or worse on the enemy's side of the lines makes it no better: it is an inevitable result of modern factory war.

Millions of men cannot be kept herded in the terrible conditions of trench life, not for weeks and months, but for years, without an undermining of physical and moral hygiene. The most terrible waste of manhood in modern war is not on the battlefields. The incessant hardships, exposure, and want of trench life make a certain laxity of discipline inevitable in the quarters behind the lines.

Both England and France have been weak in the treatment of alcohol, but even if such restrictions as they have imposed on the consumption of alcohol had been rigidly enforced both in civil and military life the situation would be better. Probably the authorities feel that they cannot be enforced. The strain imposed by the continuation of the war has been too great for human beings. Therefore, now only now but after the war France must fight for her race against these three frightful curses of humanity.

SUBLTLE MENACE.

Another, subtler menace, and there is "another, subtler menace," whose devastation is not stated in exact terms—the degradation of the human fabric, due quite as much to the physical conditions of trench warfare as to the horrors of the modern battle. This danger is not so apparent, so blatant with the hope of a speedy and triumphant end to the business, finely organised, conditions in which they found themselves—the foul smells, foul sights, hellish noise, and the slightly lesser evils of mud, filth, vermin, which were reducing them to a state of primitive squalor. All this was borne heroically with the thought of "afterwards"—home, friends, civil life, peace. But now that "it" has lasted for so many months of life, and to many a soldier it must seem as if there is no hope of ever escaping from the inferno except by a fatal or crippling wound. In many instances he must give up all idea of return to normal life. Often his family has been broken up or his family ties are so loosened that his "permission" finds him virtually alone in an unfamiliar world. He is content to return to the squalor of his trench and "the comrades." Proof of this can be had from talking with the soldiers, from some of the officers' diaries, which are now being published, where highly intelligent, clear-eyed men, without a trace of whimper, record the terrible sacrifice of soul that has been exacted from them. In the doing of their highest duty they are giving all the best possibilities of themselves; they are wrecking themselves ideally as well as physically, that the "patrie" shall be saved, that the right shall prevail.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN SUSPECTS IN U.S.A. THE HUNT FOR UNDESIRABLE ENEMY ALIENS.

The gaols are being rapidly filled with German suspects, says a New York paper. The Secret Service of the Federal Government are keeping up their hunt for undesirable enemy aliens.

One of their first visits was to the palatial Fifth Avenue home of Mrs. Hugh Reisinger, opposite the Metropolitan Art Museum. The daughter of Mr. Adolphus Busch, America's richest German brewer, a recipient of frequent honours from the Kaiser, Mrs. Reisinger has long been known as the chief social asset of Germany in New York. All distinguished visitors from Germany were accustomed to foregather in her magnificent home. There Count Bernstorff and Privy Councillor Albert, the Emperor's fiscal agent in this country, used to hold important conferences.

The Secret Service officers have been informed that a powerful wireless station was established on the roof of her house. Mrs. Reisinger admitted the correctness of their information but declared that she was ignorant until recently of the existence of the wireless installation. It was dismantled.

One of the next visits of the detectives was to Dr. Karl George Frank, one of the best-known German electrical experts in the United States. Mr. Frank, who is head of the company which controlled the Sayville wireless station, was arrested together with Captain Arthur E. Bielkowski, an octogenarian officer on the retired list of the German army. Captain Bielkowski, celebrated as "the master German spy," was taken to the Tombs Prison, but was subsequently released on parole.

Captain Eno Bode, one of the pier superintendents of the Hamburg-American Line, was the next to be arrested. He was taken with Mr. Heinrich von Stade, another official of the line, to Ellis Island, where more than a score of suspects are now confined.

Sixteen others were taken to goal in the course of the day. One of them, an American citizen, was caught as he was trying to enter the Brooklyn naval yard. Several others in Brooklyn were found in possession of arms and explosives. Their activities, thus tipped in the bud, caused the authorities to issue a proclamation with a map warning enemy aliens to keep away from the vicinity of naval yards. A list of streets which they may not enter is also published.

At Chicago more than 50 Germans, including two women, were lodged in goal after the discovery of a plot to destroy property and to poison the meat at the stock-yards. Another arrest was that of Mr. Hugo Schmidt, the director of the Deutsche Bank, who came here shortly after the outbreak of the war.

A naval patrol to-day seized the 38-foot yacht Sparrowhawk and arrested its crew of three on a charge of plotting to cut the Transatlantic cable lines off the Massachusetts coast. The prisoners are Ernest Budge, formerly a member of the crew of the Hamburg liner Cincinnati, and two Swedes hired by him.

At Cleveland the police raided the homes of several prominent Germans—Americans, and confiscated hundreds of rifles and bayonets secreted in cellars.

A large number of arrests are reported from El Paso. A German boarding-house in the Mexican quarter was entered by the police, who, after arresting the tenants, confiscated several trunks containing incriminating letters and papers.

A SPECIAL CRUELTY.

One of the special cruelties of this world tragedy is that in the case of France it has put through the awful ordeal many men of the most sensitive, most delicate understanding, who are perfectly able to see what it means with a detached objectivity that is not clouded by any sentimentality. They know perfectly well what they are doing and why, the necessity of their sacrifice; but they also realise as only the highly intelligent man can realise what the sacrifice means to them, even when fate permits them to survive. And they know also that even with final success—with the brutal invader forever driven out of France—there will never again be the France for which they have given themselves, spent their blood, and more than their blood, their very souls.

Is this not the supreme sacrifice—to give when one is conscious that the very object of one's giving is fated not to be realised? France will endure, and not under the heel of the brutal conqueror. Yet but never more that France whose children have died by the million, and will continue to die in to-morrow's battles by the thousands. Not that France for which they have given what is more than what but a new, a strange, an unknown life.

France's STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE. There is a peculiar significance of the phrase of French—"pour le droit." The struggle solely for the right of the war as a struggle for the right, for justice, but as one France has become justly the ideal of the larger ideal of right of justice. The supreme sacrifice, makes possible the right. It is not a simple patriotism, a defence. That has home and one's own people, claim of become absorbed in the larger right, justice.

France has been made the bloody world of sacrifice for the sin of all the way. That is why, I take it, the homage of many strangers has gone out to her because, instead of falling or evasion she has accepted the sacrifice to its last bitter drop. In these fearful days to come she must pour out more lives, weaken still further the fine fabric of her civilisation, in order that right and justice may prevail even though her own children may not live to reap the reward of their sacrifice.

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED

BY

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Get the MONTGOMERY WARD HABIT, and Save Time, Worry and Money. Write to us for a copy of our Big Catalogue of 100,000 articles for the Home, Farm, Office and Shop. It is a guide to good living at low prices. Everything to eat, wear and use.

ALL AT WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO YOU.

Four Million Families all over the world supply their needs from us.

WHY DON'T YOU?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live, you can save money by dealing with us. America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

Our service across the Pacific is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only \$2.25 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by Trans-Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you! It is much less than the regular rate either from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, or from the American Coast to the Orient.

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only Merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail.

Our Catalogue, a Book of nearly 1,000 pages, is in the hands of every American Missionary, and on file at every American Consulate. It is sent free upon request to our Home Office, or may be obtained upon personal application to T. B. Tolman, 911, Urbiztondo, Manila, P.I., Wells Fargo & Co., 8, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai, China, or Wells Fargo & Co., 1A, Chater Road, Hongkong, China. Mail requests to above should be accompanied by 25 cents gold to partly pay mailing expense.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'

Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hills on Hose" and quotations to—

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Mr. B. Bowman, Mr. J. M. Bowman, Mr. P. F. Case, Mr. E. R. Davies, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. R. Ferguson, Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. M. Kavanagh, Mr. L. Hodge, Mr. C. D. Anstey, Mr. F. Baud, Mr. S. H. Badvala, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. De Souza, Miss B. H. Adderbrook, Mrs. Jacks and 2 children, Miss J. C. Fisher, Mr. C. Blacaster, Mr. E. H. Botelho, Miss A. Conceicao, Mr. D. E. Mason, Mr. J. V. McCartney, Mr. J. Roos, Mr. J. W. Savage, Mr. H. D. Wolfe, Mr. W. Zacharias, Mr. E. M. Joseph, Miss M. R. Jenkins, Mr. F. W. Richardson, and Mr. D. J. Wudan.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. B. Bowman, Mr. J. M. Bowman, Mr. P. F. Case, Mr. E. R. Davies, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. R. Ferguson, Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. M. Kavanagh, Mr. L. Hodge, Mr. C. D. Anstey, Mr. F. Baud, Mr. S. H. Badvala, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. De Souza, Miss B. H. Adderbrook, Mrs. Jacks and 2 children, Miss J. C. Fisher, Mr. C. Blacaster, Mr. E. H. Botelho, Miss A. Conceicao, Mr. D. E. Mason, Mr. J. V. McCartney, Mr. J. Roos, Mr. J. W. Savage, Mr. H. D. Wolfe, Mr. W. Zacharias, Mr. E. M. Joseph, Miss M. R. Jenkins, Mr. F. W. Richardson, and Mr. D. J. Wudan.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

10 a.m.—Auction of Old and Surplus Naval and Victualling Stores at Naval Yard and at Kowloon Depot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-MORROW.

10 a.m.—Auction of Old and Surplus Naval and Victualling Stores at Naval Yard and at Kowloon Depot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Tuesday, 3rd July.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Tuesday, 10th July.—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jones & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. F. Lamont.

Monday, 18th Aug.—

8 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. White & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. F. Lamont.

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

400 Stamps for \$1.50 1000 Stamps for \$2.00

500 " " 0.80 2000 " " 2.50

1000 " " 1.00 4000 " " 3.70

1500 " " 1.50 5000 " " 4.50

GRACA & CO.

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 80

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 28th June, 4 P.M.
WUHAIR ... "CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN" ... On 28th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 8th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGHOU" ... On 15th July, 11 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Fans fitted, Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc., on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGHOU," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. R. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 3rd July, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Neen	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

P.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
(CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via INABA MARU (MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Higo 15,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, S. YOKOHAMA MARU (WED. DAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Terada 15,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SAKI MARU (FRIDAY, 13th July, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA Capt. Yoshikawa 15,500

SATSUTA MARU (SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Hieno 10,000

HITACHI MARU (WED. DAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tomimaga 15,500

IYO MARU (TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Takano 12,500

CEYLON MARU (SATURDAY, 14th July.
Capt. Terada 10,000

MOYORI MARU (MONDAY, 2nd July.
Capt. Toki 8,000

JINSEN MARU (TUESDAY, 10th July.
Capt. Nagaya 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—
Telephone Nos. 252 and 253

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
E. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, THE INLAND SEA,

KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—January to October Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERHIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES. 3rd July.
KORHIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES. 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI. 27th July.
TENYO MARU	28,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 10th August.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR. 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 7th Sept.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$18.50. TO YOKOHAMA, \$18.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SEAHAM, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.
"CANADA MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Massawa; Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 1st July, at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 5th July, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

